Warm; fair weather.

## ---TO-DAY---

We place on sale lot 4,000 Extra Heavy Scotch Gray Mixed Wrap and Drawer, weight 16 ounces.

PRICE 25c EACH.

Cardigan and Jersey Jackets, in Cotton, Cotton and Wool Mixed, All-wool and fine Worsted. Colors, Black, Brown, Navy Blue, Wine, Slate, Modes and Drabs. Plain and Fancy knits. Sizes, 34 to 48.

PRICES, 75c TO \$5.

. DOUBLE-BREASTED SILK VESTS.

A very large assortment of patterns. Silk Vests are the Thirty of Those Who Had Been Assaulted by the Mob Roughly Seized and Thrown in Price Along with a Per Native Picture.

AS HERETOFORE FOR MANY YEARS, WE ARE MAKING A specially large and attractive display of

#### BLANKETS,

Controlling in this territory the product of many leading Western and Southern Woolen Mills, places us in position to make closest possible quotations, and, not-withstanding recent unfavorable temperature for Blanket-sales, the relative low figures offered have induced the taking by the trade of quantities in excess of any previous season. We offer as yet, at unchanged prices, "10-4," "11-4," "12 4," and "13-4." White, Scarlet, Blue, Plaid and Stripe Blankets, in all weights; "4," "4\2," "5." "6," "7" and "8"-lbs. Crib Blankets. Extra Fine Jacquard's, in pink, light blue, pearl, grays, etc. "Infantry," "Cavalry" and "Artillery" Blankets, in medium and fine grades. Special grades, and the entire range of Seymour Woolen Co. Blankets. Fine Blankets in Cedar Chests, 2-12 dozen packages etc., etc. Stocks complete in all departments. Lowest prices always a certainty.

### HIBBEN &

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

#### THE TRADE:

Send us an order for BOOTS AND SHOES and you will find the goods satisfactory to the wearer and profitable for you

A WONDERFUL FIND.

Money Discovered by Well-Borers Over a Hun

dred Feet Below the Surface.

HELENA, Ark., Oct. 30.-A most remarks

ble find is reported from the little town of

Laconia, about twenty-five miles south of

this city. A well was being drilled on a

farm at the edge of the town, and when

they had gone to the depth of 125 feet the

drillers reported that they were in some

peculiar substance which was hard, yet

through a layer of bricks, as nothing else

would give the peculiar appearance to

As there were no brick houses in the

town, and there had never been, it could

not be believed, but the strong assertions

of the drillers induced many people to visit the place, and while quite a crowd was around the well hole the men brought

up to the surface a lot of mud from the bot-

tom and examined it, as they had done from the time they found the brick residue.

In the mass of mud was a small piece of

metal, which was cleaned off, and was

The coin was octagonal in shape, and had hieroglyphics on it which could not be de-

ciphered, but which evidently were meant

to represent the value of the piece. It was

totally different from anything ever seen in this neighborhood, and the piece was

brought to this city, where it was shown to

numismatists, but all agreed in pronouncing it beyond their knowledge.

It is claimed by antiquaries here that the

bricks and coins are the relics of a prehistoric

race which lived here many years before

the Indians, and who built the pavements

phis, on the other side of the river, above here. The coin will be sent to the Smith-

money to buy it, as he thinks it is worth a

HE CHALLENGED GARCIA,

And Then Straightway Had to Take Flight to

Avoid that Tyrant's Fiery Hate.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 30 .- A letter

from one of the federal officials at Rio

Grande City, Tex., says that First Lieuten-

ant Bazan, a fiery young officer of the Mex-

ican army, has deserted to this side. Some

weeks ago his brother was caught by Gar-

cia's soldiers and shot as a suspected revo-

lutionist. Lieutenant Bazan, on hearing of

the assassination, sent a challenge to Gen.

Garcia. Learning that his life was in dan-

ger, and that his execution only awaited

the order of arrest issued by Garcia, Lieut.

Bazan deserted to Texas, after bidding

farewell to the company that had served under him. Evidence continues to accumu-

late that the men executed by Garcia were not guilty of the offense for which they

died, and that some of them were entitled

to the protection of the stars and stripes by

reason of having formally declared inten-

tions of becoming American citizens. Reports are received of other like executions which are studiously concealed by the Mexican military. Men without passes in-

to the country issued by Mexican consuls are rigorously dealt with, and traveling

overland beyond the ranches near the Rio

Grande banks is stopped, and no crossing is

allowed except at licensed ferries, these be-

MISS "HELLO" DOOMED.

An Invention That Is Designed to Dispense

with the Telephone Girls.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 .- The Strowger Auto-

matic Telephone Exchange Company, of

Chicago, filed articles of incorporation at

Springfield to-day, with a capital of \$5,000,-

000. The object of the company is to intro-

duce a system of telephone communication

which will do away with the famous

central office. If it be successful the tele-phone girl must go. Almon Strowger, of

Eldorado, Kan., is the inventer and

patentee of the machine. On the telephone

shelf is a row of keys indicating units,

tens, hundreds and thousands, and a re-

lease key. The subscriber taps out the de-

sired number on the key-board which,

registering on an automatic machine, con-

nects the wire of the subscriber with that

The Redskin Ran Away.

Cappo, Ind. T., Oct. 30 .- Jackson Fletcher.

the Choctaw, who was to have been shot

of the phone he desires to reach.

ing few and far between.

were at the bottom of the well.

found to be a piece of money.

McKEE & CO., 93 & 95 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, BIG 4 Chicago & St. Louis ROUTE.

Grand Excursion to Muncie, Ind. Sunday, Nov. 8, 1891,

Under the auspices of Uniform Rank Knights of Father Mathew

ST. LAWRENCE COMMANDER

Recently organized.

Fare for the round trip from Indianapolis and sta-tions between Lidianapolis and Anderson, ONE DOLLAR: from Anderson and Stations east of there, SEVENTY FIVE CENTS. Excursion train leaves Indianapolis Union Statio m., and intermediate stations correspondingly. ng on regular trains of Monday, the 9th inst. For tickets and further information call at Frank Ryan's Hat Store, Progress Clothing Store, or of the committee, W. J. Richardson, M. Bresnihan, P. J. Dougherty, also, at "Big 4" offices, No. 1 East Washing on street, No. 138 South Hillinois street, and Union Station, Indianapolis.

THING

TO BE REMEMBERE IF YOU TRAVEL,

- IS THAT THE -

C., H. & D

THE POPULAR LINE - TO --CINCINNATI,

TOLEDO,

DETROIT,

AND POINTS East, North and South.

City Ticket-offices, corner Illinois street and Kentucky ave., 134 South Illinois street, and Union Station.

H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

# THE DAILY

Furnishes ALL the NEWS-Local, Domestic and Foreign; complete and accurate market reports; a State news service that covers all important events, and a generous supply of miscellaneous information for general readers. Its columns, both news and advertising, are free from indecent or objectionable matter, and the paper is liked best by those who have known it longest. Give it a trial. It will cost you

15

Cents a Week.

And for 5 cents additional you will receive the SUNDAY JOURNAL, which contains MORE and BETTER READING MATTER than any other paper printed in Indiana.

WAGON WHEAT.

We will to-day pay 92 cents.

We will to-day pay 92 cents.

We will to-day pay 92 cents.

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 352 West Washington St.

CHILI HAS NO LOVE FOR US

We May Be Compelled to Tan a Few o Their Jackets Down There After All.

Important Communication from Santiago, Seat of the Junta Government, Giving a Correct Understanding of the Feeling.

Gross Insults Heaped on American Sailors After the Valparaiso Affair.

Prison Along with a Few Native Rioters.

Information Showing that United States Subjects Are Not Safe There.

Great Indignation of Resident Americans Over the Base Treatment of the Blue Jackets-No Regret Expressed by the Junta.

The State Department at Washington Not Yet Decided on Taking Action.

Naval Officers Generally in Favor of an Immediate Move-Hot-Headed Chilians Without Any Idea of Our Fighting Resources.

NEWS DIRECT FROM CHILL

American Citizens Insulted and Forced to Sign Away Their Rights.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Oct. 30 .- It is generally admitted here by the supporters of the government and by the Americans and those in sympathy with them, that the situation of affairs as regards the dispute between the United States and Chili has not yet improved. In fact the anti-American feeling is growing in bitterness, and all the American officials in Chili are ap prehensive that further trouble is brewing The exact nature of this trouble they are unable to define, but they see little prospect that an amicable settlement of the Valparaiso incident will soon be reached, and the signs of increasing popular animosity toward the United States give ground for apprehension and indignation

it was not rocks. They examined the It is not intended by these statements to drillings, and said they were passing create a feeling of alarm or even of anxiety as to the final result of the diplomatio ne gotiations now in progress, but from all one the drillings. As the drill was at such a depth that it was considered impossican see here to-day the relations between ble for bricks to be buried they were the Junta and the United States government laughed at, but the men insisted that bricks are dangerously strained.

United States Minister Egan, Capt. W.W. Schley of the Baltimore, and William B. McCreery, United States consul at Valparaiso, were in close consultation throughout the day, and though it is not possible to obtain any definite statement from then for publication regarding the nature of the results of their long deliberations, it can be said that they all consider the reply of the Junta to Minister Egan's note, asking for proper explanation of the Valpacollision, as decidedly raiso sulting to the United States government. It is also known that they regard the situation at present as being serious. Thereply of the Junta, they think, and roads which were discovered at Memmeans practically that Chili is indignant sonian Institution for examination, but the owner says it will take a large amount of at the demands made by the United States government; that she will take her own time to consider the matter, and that when the Junta reaches a conclusion that government will settle the matter without reference to the views of the United States on the sabject. The reply of the Junta, they further say, fails to express any regret for the murder of the Baltimore's men, nor is there in that document any expression of regret as to the conduct of the police in using their bayonets in arresting the Baltimore's men. Several of the latter, it wil be remembered, were more or less severely wounded with bayonet thrusts.

MORE TROUBLE COMING. While the United States officials here are justly indignant at the terms in which the reply of the Junta is couched, their indigna tion is as nothing to that felt by the American residents in Chili. They do not conceal the fact that they are looking for further and more serious trouble, possibly, in the near future between Chili and the United

It is learned to-day that the United States cruiser Baltimore is prepared to enforce, if such a course be found necessary, proper treatment of her officers and sailors who may be compelled by the necessities meant by this that Captain Schley will in any way irritate the Chilians by sending men or officers ashore when it is evident that they are not welcome there. On the contrary, everything possible will be done by the Baltimore's commander to avoid any trouble. But for marketing, provisioning, watering, interchange of messages between the commander and the United States minister and other necessary duties, men and officers have to go ashore, and the captain of the United States cruiser does not intend to be prevented from attending to such duties. But as the virtual boycott placed upon the Baltimore continues, Captain Schley, if he finds it necessary, will send armed men ashore, and will take other steps to insure their protection.

It has become known that there is an-

pal and government officers of Valparaiso who made an investigation of the attack upon the sailors of the Baltimore compelled the United States men-of-war's men who were confined in prison to sign a statement, written in Spanish, exonerating the police from all responsibility as to their arrest. As these papers had to be signed as being one of the stipulations for the release of the blue jackets, the men naturally did as they were requested. Another point which is not serving to allay the ill feeling existing is the fact that no courtesy of any kind was shown to the United States naval officers or men upon the occasion of the funeral of Turnbull, the second man of the Baltimore's crew who died from the effects of the injuries he received during the riotous attack made upon the blue jackets.

Under the circumstances it is only natural that the feeling of uneasiness is increasing and that further trouble is antici-

THIS IS OFFICIAL.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

No Less Than Thirty Americans Thrown in Prison After the Assault.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- There was a nev aspect put on the Chili matter this afternoon, when Senor Pedro Montt, the official representative of the Chilian government in Washington, received the following dispatch from the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Santiago:

"Investigation instituted immediately. and continues with all diligence, and is not yet finished. The trouble began in Clave street, and it became a tumult at 7 o'clock P. M. Regular soldiers, police and the special guard of the Intendente restored order. Of the combatants, thirty Americans and eleven Chilians were committed before the judicial authorities. They fought with knives, stones and everything they could lay their hands on. There was one killed and several wounded. It is estimated that there were 160 American sailors from the Baltimore on shore at the time of the tumult."

It is suggested by a Chilian friend of Senor Montt that the disparity between the numbers of the arrests of Americans and Chilians was, perhaps, due to the readiness with which the latter would find concealment, whereas the American sailors, wearing uniforms and being strangers, were readily apprehended.

AMERICANS ARE HATED. And There Is No Telling What Rash Act Chill May Do.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- Following the publication of the text of Minister Egan's cablegram from Santiago there was naturally a good deal of speculation here among department officials as to the next step to be taken in the matter. The calmer judgment was reflected in the general belief that a peaceful solution of the difficulties that have arisen between the Junta and the government of the United States will be reached. It is a matter of remark that in their reply to Minister Egan the Junta officially stated that two separate inquiries (i. e., by the administrative and judicial authorities) had been initiated by them into the matters of which he complained. So, while there is reason to question the spirit in which Minister Egan's communication was received by the Junta. it appears that the first point simed at by the United States government-namely, a prompt investigation-has been conceded. As to the second point-reparation-(if the facts are as reported) it can hardly be expected that this will be pressed in advance of the conclusion of the official inquiry. There is every reason to believe that in the treatment of the case the United States government, while preserving its dignity and the rights of its citizens, whether civilians or sailors, will act with that degree of indulgence that is becoming in the case of a great power looking for justice at

the hands of a smaller, less wealthy and It is born in mind that the Junta is a temporary form of government, that internal affairs in Chili are still more or less disturbed, and that the mass of the Chilian people are still elated at their victory over the Balmaceda forces. These considerations may operate in shaping the course of the government of the United States, and it is probable that the incoming administration in Chili, which will take the place of the Junta in a short time, will be glad to manifest its desire for friendly relations with the United States by a speedy adjustment of the pending case, provided it is not

disposed of in the meantime. At the Navy Department to-day there was no sign of disturbance. The San Francisco, which was at Callao, Peru, is believed to have sailed yesterday for California. She will touch at some port on the way where she can be reached by cable if there be need. Naval officers generally avail themselves of the present opportunity to urge the wisdom of preparation for war in time of peace, pointing to the almost in-superable difficulty of blocking the ports of a country so remote as Chili without coaling stations and bases of supply near at hand, and with unsheathed cruisers that become so foul in a few weeks' cruise as to

well-nigh unfit them for service. The Cabinet meeting this afternoon was attended by all the members except Secretary Foster, who is out of town. The session lasted about an hour and a half and was devoted in part to a discussion of the Chilian situation. It is surmised that Secretary Blaine submitted for consideration an outline of a reply to be made to linister Egan's communication; that its details were perfected, and that in due time the public will be made acquainted with the text. There have been no further dispatches from Minister Egan or Capt.

RUMORS FLYING FAST. During the afternoon all kinds of sensational, and in many cases manifestly absurd, stories were telegraphed to Washington from other cities in this country and Europe for confirmation or contradiction. In the latter category was the startling announcement cabled to Europe by a news agency that the President's Cabinet had decided to declare war on Chili; that all of the navy-yards had been ordered to prepare vessels to leave immediately, and that orders had been issued to the vessels therefor. When this story was brought to the attention of the officials of the Department of State they were amused rather than indignant at the inventive fecundity shown. One of the assistant secretaries, after characterizing the story as absord, remarked that the authors had overlooked the fact that under the terms of Section 8 of the Constitution the Congress of the United

Minister Egan had been recalled was promptly declared to be an invention with-

out foundation in fact. The Navy Department officials evidently have no expectation of an immediate outbreak of war. Secretary Tracy, with a few triends and naval officers, left the Navy Department before the close of office hours, boarded the Blake and steamed down the river to the proving-ground at Indian Head. The party will remain there over night, and all day to-morrow, to witness the tests of armor plate. Assistant Secretary Soley will leave Washington, to-morrow morning, for the same place, on the Vesuvius. Commodore Ramsey, in charge of the Navigation Bureau, without whose knowledge not a naval ship moves, said that, so far as he knew, there had not been a single order issued bearing on the Chilian situation during the past week. The naval officers in charge of the various bureaus in the navy-yards also stated that there were no unusual preparations going on in their respective departments. Altogether there was an air of serenity and everyday humdrum about the State and Navy departments which, no less than oral denials, afforded an emphatic contradiction of any and all sensational reports of warlike dis-WHAT CHILI MAY DO.

"Should there be hostilities," said one of the diplomates, to-day, "and I don't easily see how they can now be avoided, you need not look for any great naval engagement in Chilian waters. Your enemy seeks loudsounding glory, and he would send one or two of his ships to your Pacific coast. No one would know whether they had gone until they appeared in San Diego or San Francisco harbor, and then there would be trouble. You do not think men who are not ignorant could be so foolish, but you do not know these Chilians. Their bravado is something wonderful—insane, I grant you—but nevertheless wonderful. Such a conflict could have but one result—Chilian arrogance would be laid in the dust—but these hot-heads would have caused infinite damage to some of your coast cities, for you have no fortifications worthy the name. You have many fine war-ships, though, and to us who know those who desire to beyour antagonists, it would not be surprising if a naval engagement in one of your California

The following is taken from an evening paper: "It would be a wholesome thing for the political health of the entire South American continent," said a prominent naval officer, "if this country should turn in and give Chili a good, sound thrashing. Chilians have the most insane notions down there about an international war, and they really think they could defeat the United States without trouble. There are about 2,000,000 of them in the whole country, a few more than in the single city of New York, and they have not the slightest conception of the magnitude of this Nation and its tremendous resources. They have no idea of what is meant when we tell them that we have 60,000,000, and they are sincere in the belief that they could suc-cessfully cope with us in a fight. They are fighters from the first word. They wil ight over any thing, or at the drop of the hat, as the expression goes. They have just been through a severe civil war, and their blood is up. The masses are probably eager for a brush with the United and they are no doubt urging authorities on to a defiant attitude. Their recent troubles have but increased their thirst for blood and the excitement of warfare. I should not be surprised to see belligerent demonstrations before long. I should even welcome such a thing, not for the sake of activity in the navy, but for the good and wholesome effect it would have upon the world at large. The United States has been far too con servative in its attitude towards the rest of the globe, and, even if Chili is small and weak, the spectacle of our whipping her would produce for us an excellent prestige abroad. Then, too, it would firmly estab lish, once for all, our supremacy on this hemisphere. The Chilians, in my opinion, are the finest lot of people in South America. They are splendid specimens of manbood. Their men are strong, and vigorous, and shrewd, and their women beautiful. They are the result of a very fine mixture of blood—the old Spanish buccaneer and the South American Indian, and they have the sturdy qualities of both. They have good notions of progress, and their country is well advanced. Yet they are quite blind to our own greatness in comparison, and think that they are every inch as good as

CHILI HATES AMERICANS. Another officer, speaking on the same subject, said: "The Chilian hates an American—that is, an inhabitant of the United States-worse than he hates poison. He distrusts him, and takes every opportunity to get a whack at him. He will fight one as soon as he can get within distance of picking a quarrel. I do not know why this is, unless because we have sent down so many poor specimens of our race to trade. and thus have depreciated our own stock through our representatives. I should like to see an affair with Chili, not only for professional reasons, but also because I think the time has come for this country to administer a lesson to some one. The cry goes up in England that the United States is very brave in bullyragging countries don't dare to us the chance to bullyrag them and when it comes right down to the matter, there never has been such a blackguard bully among little powers as England herself, and the whole world knows it. A Chilian, or Chilano, is an awful opponent. He is a terrible fighter and will never give up. The best thing the United States can do is to mass all of its available naval forces in Chilian waters and give the little beggar a chance to see what a great power this lie. The navy can muster quite a fleet now, and it would be a good time to make a show, even if nothing more were attempted. The thing should begin right now and consummated as speedily as possible."

Still another naval officer said: "We have before us a demonstration of the wisdom of Washington's maxim: 'In time of peace prepare for war.' Some of those who are now arguing vigorous and warlike demonstrations are men whose care it should have been to prepare us for such an emergency. The Navy Department has been trying to impress upon Congress the importance of providing coaling stations in both the Atlantic and Pacific, but nothing has been done, and we are now without means of coaling our vessels in those waters. We have neither coaling stations nor drydocks in that vicinity. In case we go to war with Chili all the countries between here and Chili will be neutral. There will have to be a line of coal vessels sent from San Francisco to Chili. Our vessels cannot long remain in these waters without getting their bottoms so foul that all their speedy qualities will be destroyed, and if the Chilians could cut off our coal supply, we would soon be in a bad condition. Moreover, it would be necessary for our vessels to sail back to San Francisco to have their bottoms cleaned. The only thing to do would be to capture a port and establish a coaling station. A reporter saw Senator Cullom after he had an interview with Secretary Tracy. Speaking of the Chilian affair the Senator said: "The situation looks very ugly. Those little chaps down there are very 'sassy,' and I think we shall be obliged to give them a lesson. If they do not change their tactics at once the only thing for us is to send our war-ships down there and give them-well, the mischief, anyhow."

OFFICERS WANT TO FIGHT. Commanders in the Navy Perfectly Willing to Fire a Few Rounds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 .- Naval officers are confident that the dispute with Chili can only be settled by a display of force by this government. The talk about available vessels and the possibility of assembling a sufficient fleet before Valparaiso to compel Chilian respect is animated among naval men, and officers are beginning to think of active duty on board ship. Secretary Tracy, will, no doubt, in a few days, if the dispatches from Chili are not more courteous and reassuring, send the Chicago and the Newark after the Yorktown and the Boston, which have started for Valparaiso, other feature of the Valparaiso outrage
which demands explanation. The municishare in this power. So, too, the story that

constitution the Congress of the United and later on will support the vessels altered and latered and l

North Atlantic squadron, now almost ready to sail. Admiral Gherard: has unofficially suggested to the Navy Department that he be ordered to sail for Valparaiso at once with the Philadelphia and the Concord. It seems probable that his suggestion will be acted upon, though no orders have yet

been issued. The presence of the United States fleet would probably bring to Valparaiso a large fleet of vessels of the British navy. British interests in Chili are large, and it is assumed that any demonstration by the United States would be watched with concern by the British fleet, and that if a de-termination to shell the city was reached by this government the lives and property of the subjects of Great Britain would have to be considered. The suggestion of British intervention is not likely, however, to deter the United States from following a course that will compel respect for our flag and an expression of regret for taking the lives of men wearing the uniform of the United States. If Great Britain is influential in Chili it is believed that its power could be exercised beneficially to bring the Chilian authorities to their senses. The government cannot take any immediate action at Valparaiso to enforce its demand. The Baltimore alone would not be equal to the task of compelling Chili to make a speedy and satisfactory answer. Several weeks must pass before the fleet can be greatly increased. The interim may be used to reach an amicable a course that will compel respect for our interim may be used to reach an amicable settlement, and it is possible that it will be employed by Chili in reparation for sustaining its attitude of defiance and apparent hostility.

CHILI'S PROBABLE DEFENSE. She Will Insist that Americans Were Equally

to Blame at Valparaiso. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- As nearly as could be ascertained to-night this government proposes to wait a "reasonable time" for Chili to conclude the inquiry which is now said to be under way. This "reasonable time" will not be a question of months, but of days. If no report is soon received from the Chilian government, and there is reason to believe that it was intentionally delayed this government will again make a request for an explanation and if no reply is forthcoming, steps may be taken toward a suspension of amicable relations. It is expected, however, that the report will be promptly made. Its purport is already anticipated. No one in government circles in Washington expects that the Chilians in their present frame of mind will acknowledge that they are in the wrong. Any amount of testimony will probably be preented to show that the sailors were murdered in a street row, in which both the Chilians and the Americans were equally to blame. The cablegram made public by SenorMontt, the Chilian representative, to-day ndicates that this will be the line of the Chilian defense. Commodore Ramsey, in charge of the Navigation Bureau, without whose knowledge not a naval ship moves, said to-day that, so far as he knew, there had not been a single order issued bearing on the Chilian situation during the past

ENGLISH CRITICISM.

Something Which Can Be Done Without During the Present Unpleasantness, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- Some men in the

diplomatic service and the navy regard the

attitude of the English press toward the United States in connection with the Chilian affair as significant. Many of the English newspapers criticise the United States in demanding of Chili redress for the killing of the sailors. The press of London especially ridicules the action of the United States, and encourages the position assumed by the Chilian authorities, who would, if they could, say that they didn't care a snap what the United States does. The significance in this position of England, if there be any significance in it, lies in the fact that the great bulk of capital invested in Chili belongs to Englishmen, and Great Britain controls the commerce of Chili. Further than this, Chili could not maintain a war against this or any other formidable power for a period of two months if she stood upon her own resources. The impression is growing here Chili believes that if she have a "scrimmage" with the States England would come to her rescue. Such a contingency s pot feared by the officials here, who feel that England would have much more to lose in severing her relations with the United States than losing all she might have in Chili, and that she would therefore exert her influence to have Chili remain on a peaceful footing with the United States. There is a great deal of talk at this moment by the Democratic press to the effect that the attitude of the administration in the Chilian affair is for "jingo;" that it wants to solidify the ranks of Americans at home, which means a Republican victory. because whenever Americans are called to pass judgment on a question of Americanism there is but one party. It should be re membered that this trouble with Chili began long before the pending campaigns and was precipitated by Chili berself, and that the administration could not possibly have had any ulterior interest or purpose Politics could not have entered the mind of any one in this country at the time the difficulty was first precipitated. The present phase of it was the result of the murder of American sailors on Chilian soil. It was one of the cardinal principles advanced by General Harrison in the campaign of 1888 that United States citizens should be secure in life and property in all parts of the world. That had been a very weak spot in the administration of President Cleveland, and therefore General Harrison was determined to make this a government for Americans. Although few persons here who are well

informed on the subject really believe there is even a little probability of war with Chili, keen interest is taken in the new phase of the situation. A few days ago private information was carried to the authorities here that Chili intended making the amends honorable for the attack upon the Baltimore's sailors at Valparaiso; that she wanted to appear to take a firm stand against doing so, but she would The intimation was accepted as equivalent to an apology in advance of a demand for one. It is said that this impression had its weight in the formation of acting Secretary Wharton's dispatch to Minister Egan, instructing him to demand reparation. That dispatch was couched in mild terms. The abrupt and almost heartless reply was a great surprise in official circles here, as it was uncalled for and untimely. There is very little that can be said of the situation aside from this. Developments come by way of the cable correspondence between the Department of State and Minister Egan. One thing is quite sure -this government will not recede from the position it has assumed in benalf of the ife and liberties of her citizens abroad War with Chili could not, of course, be declared without instructions from Congress, All that could result from the affair, pending congressional action, would be the withdrawal of Minister Egan, which, i appears now, may result soon. Should Chili continue to be arrogant somebody must answer for the indignities heaped on the sailors at Valparaiso, and the United States' presentation of the case cannot be laughed out of sight by the Chilians, who, unquestionably, are not at this moment feeling very friendly toward the United States. The situation is interesting, because the questions involved are of great interest to every American citizen.

KNOW ALL ABOUT IT,

Or at Least, It Seems, They Think They Do Over There in "Lunnon." LONDON, Oct. 30 .- The Times to-day pub lishes a letter signed "An American," as serting that the attitude of the United States in regard to Chili is entirely due to the approaching election in several Ameri-

The evening newspapers comment at length upon the strained relations existing in support of a duty of 20 francs. Other speakers demanded a duty of 30 francs. M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that it was

THREE THOUSAND LIVES LOST

Terrible Story Told by Meager Dispatches of the Earthquake in Japan.

Entire Towns of Nagoya, Gifu and Ogaki, Sitnated on the Principal Japanese Island, Reported to Have Been Laid in Ruins.

Number of Europeans Who Perished in the Catastrophe Said to Be Small.

Telegraphic Connection Still Cut Off and Impossible to Learn Fuller and Correct Particulars for Several Days.

Hundreds of Parnellites and McCarthyites Laid Up in the Hospitals.

Company of Armed Guards Kept the Rioters Apart Last Night-French Senate Removes the Pork Embargo-English Politics.

THE JAPAN EARTHQUAKE.

Three Towns Known to Have Been Destroyed in the Recent Shock.

LONDON, Oct. 30.-Dispatches received ere from Hiogn, Japan, say that the terrible earthquake which occurred in that country on Wednesday last destroyed towns of Nagoya, Gifu and Ogaki. All the public buildings and most of the smaller structures in these places were thrown down. A fire. which started among the wrecked buildings in Nagoya, completed the work of destruction in the most crowded quarter of the place. It is estimated that the total number of persons who lost their lives by the disaster exceeded three thousand. Many vessels are reported to have been wrecked in the vicinity of Hiogo, and during the seismic disturbances the waters in the lakes in the surrounding country were violently agitated. A few portions of Niphon island escaped the earthquake, and Kobe suffered comparatively little

The number of Europeans who lost their ives by the terrible visitation is small. The Trious wagon roads are blockaded by the immense heaps of debris. Traffic on the different railroads is suspended, and all the telegraph lines are entirely prostrated. thus shutting off almost all communication with the devastated places. In consequence full details of the awful catastrophe cannot be learned for several days to come.

Greece Shaken by a Quake. ATHENS, Oct. 30 .- This city was shaken by a severe earthquake at about 3 o'clock this morning. So far as is known but slight damage was done.

THE ELECTION IN CORK.

Report of a Plot to Assassinate William O'Brien Denied.

CORK, Oct. 30.-Considerable excitement was occasioned here this morning among the McCarthyites by a rumor that was spread throughout the city that a plot had been discovered in which a number of the more rabid Parnellites were implicated, to murder Mr. William O'Brien. The police, however, declare that there is no foundation for the rumor, and that, in all events, they will protect Mr. O'Brien from any attempt that may be made to injure him.

A dispatch from Dublin says: The National Press of this city is responsible for the report that there was a plot on foot to murder Mr. William O'Brien. The same paper stated that there was a plot to assautt if not to kill Mr. John Dillon. According to a sensational story circulated. which the police of Cork and the police of this city, who have carefully investigated the matter, declare to be unfounded, a woman who was returning from a political meeting at Mayfield, heard four men plotting to kill Mr. Dition as he and a number of his followers were returning from the meeting. The woman, the report stated, made such a'loud outcry as Mr. Dillon and his party approached as to warn them of the proximity of the would-be murderers, and the latter hastily decamped. The affair has caused a

The infirmaries in this city have been ousy since early morning attending to the injuries of persons who were hurt in last night's Parnellite-McCarthyite rioting. There are now ninety-two patients in the hospital suffering from wounds received during the fighting. This number, of course, is in addition to a very much larger number of persons who have been similarly wounded and who are being treated at their own homes. The wounds as a rule, are about the patients' heads, showing that the blackthorn had done most effective work.

At a police court this morning a number f McCarthyites were fined for stoning a Parnellite meeting. In imposing the sentences the magistrate stated that the behavior of the rival factions was worse than anything he had witnessed in Belfast. In consequence of the disturbed state affairs in Cork, the police of Fermor, nineteen miles from this city, and the constabulary from all the outlying stations have been ordered to proceed immediately to Cork. The whole force of mounted police at present in this city has been placed at the disposal of Mr. Dillon, and will accompany him everywhere until the close of the political campaign now be-ing fought here between the McCarthyites and the Parnellites.

No Fight Last Night. CORK, Oct. 30 .- The rival meetings of the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites, this evening, were separated by an enormous array of military and police, and disorder was thereby prevented. All shops were closed except those of venders of blackthorns.

ONE STEP TAKEN. French Senate Removes the Pork Embargo

and Fixes a Tariff of 25 Francs. PARIS, Oct. 30 .- In the discussion in the Senate to-day on the tariff on imported American pork M. Chaveau, the reporter of the tariff committee, defended the proposed duty of 25 francs as necessary to protect small farmers. He said: "We entertain no evil intentions toward foreign powers, but we shall not sacrifice our interests to them. The import duties of France are lower than those of America. The United States

M. Develle, Minister of Agriculture, spoke